

The Product Rule

Introduction: We already have a property that allows us to find the derivative of a sum (or difference) of two functions.

Example:

$$\text{If } f(x) = x^3 + x^5,$$

$$\text{then } f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Property:

$$\text{If } f(x) = g(x) + h(x),$$

$$\text{then } f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Objective: We want to discover a property that can be applied to find the product of two functions.

Let $g(x) = x^3$ and $h(x) = x^5$. Now, let $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

$$\text{Find: } f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$h'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$g'(x) \cdot h'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

So, notice that although it is true that : If $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$, then $f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)$, it is not true that: $f'(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$, then $f'(x) = g'(x) \cdot h'(x)$.

It is possible to get the correct answer for $f'(x)$ by a clever combination of the equations for $g(x)$, $h(x)$, $g'(x)$, and $h'(x)$.

Write the functions again.

$$f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad h(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad g'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad h'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(Remember, we are trying to get the function $f'(x)$ from a combination of $g(x)$, $h(x)$, $g'(x)$, and $h'(x)$.)

See if you can figure out what this combination is (with the following hints)!

Notice that the **8** in $f'(x) = 8x^7$ is the sum of the **3** and **5** in $g'(x) = 3x^2$ and $h'(x) = 5x^4$.

Fill in the following

$$f'(x) = 8x^7 = 5x^7 + 3x^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot 5x^4 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot 3x^2.$$

Notice what the functions are that you put in the blanks!

Now try to complete the conjecture. This derivative property is called the **Product Rule**.

Product Rule: If $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$, then $f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

When you think you have it, try the following. If you don't have it, work at it!

Assume that your conjecture is true for the product of any two functions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } f(x) = f(x) = x^2 \cdot \ln x, \text{ then } f'(x) &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ or } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

Check your result graphically by graphing $f(x)$ in Y1, your derivative in Y2, and the nDeriv(Y1,X,X) in Y3.

Try one more.

$$\text{If } f(x) = x^3 e^{4x}, \text{ then } f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \cdot \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$
$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Again, check your result graphically.

Examples of the Product Rule:

1. Let $f(x) = (3x^2 + 4)(2x^2 + 3)$

a. Find $f'(x)$ by using the Product Rule.

b. Find $f'(x)$ by expanding the terms first, then applying the Power Rule.

c. Show that the two answers are equivalent.

2. Let $f(x) = x^2(x + 3)^2$

a. Graph f on your calculator.

b. From the graph of f , for what x -values does it appear that f has a horizontal tangent?

$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. Analytically, find all values of x where the graph of f has a horizontal tangent line.